APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/913,701	08/15/2001	Jay Paul Drummond	D-1120 US	3857

28995 7590 06/01/2007		EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3694	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/913,701	DRUMMOND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jamie H. Swartz	3694

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 April 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-77* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) *1-11,30 and 31* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *12-29 and 32-77* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4/20/2004, 8/15/2001*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1.   Applicant's election with traverse of claims 12-29 and 32-77 in the reply filed on

April 9, 2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the action does

not met the requirements necessary for a restriction requirement. This is not found

persuasive because the restriction does state the different group and the restriction

does state the special technical feature in each group.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Double Patenting

2.   A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its
support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or
discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis
added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to
identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re
Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164
USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by
canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in
scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection
based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

3.   Claims 12-29 and 32-43 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as

claiming the same invention as that of claims 12-29 and 32-43 of copending Application

No. 09/811718. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting

claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5.   Claims 20, 32-35, and 57-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6.   Regarding claim 20, the phrase "proximate in time" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear what "proximate in time" means. At the time of the invention, before 1999, "proximate" in reference to computers and networks varies considerably. Does "proximate" mean seconds, minutes, hours, or even days?

7.   Regarding claim 32, the phrase "transaction method" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear what "transaction" method is in reference to the invention. What is the use of a transaction method of a service proxy?

8.   Regarding claims 32, 33, 35, the phrase "user interface component" renders the claim indefinite due to the lack of definition of a "user interface component." A known user interface takes keystrokes and mouse clicks and other inputs and transforms them into information for the rest of the application to use. A module that is communicating with distributed components is not typically a user interface. Unless it is a dumb terminal. And in that case it would not have service proxies.

9.   Regarding claim 35, the phrase "third message" renders the claim indefinite

because it is never stated in the specification the purpose of the "third message." The

"third message" is never stated in the specification thus is unclear.

10.   Regarding claim 57-65, the phrase "indicia" renders the claim indefinite because

the term "indicia" is never clearly defined in the specification. The term "indicia" is known

to one of ordinary skill in the art to mean identifying marks. Thus claim 57 is

unascertainable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12.   Claims 67-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Coutts

et al. (US 6311165 B1).

13.   Regarding claim 67, Coutts teaches *operatively connecting a personal*

automated transaction machine and a host system (abstract, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11,

line 50). Coutts teaches *receiving with the machine at least one transaction service*

proxy from the host system, wherein the transaction service proxy corresponds to a

transaction service of the host system (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38

– 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches *outputting a user*

interface menu through an output device that includes corresponding to at least one

selectable transaction function that the transaction service is operative to perform (col.

3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line

25, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36, lines 23 – 40, col. 25, lines 5 – 44). Coutts

teaches *providing an input through an input device that corresponds to a selected*

transaction function (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 12, lines 6 – 44, col. 17,

lines 5 – 25, col. 8, lines 29 – 43). Coutts teaches *acquiring account information from a*

data store in the machine (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col.

35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts

teaches *performing the selected transaction function through operation of the host*

responsive to the transaction service proxy and the account information (Abstract, col.

3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41,

lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33).

14.   Regarding claim 68, Coutts teaches *displaying a prompt for a user to enter a*

password (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25). Coutts

teaches *receiving an input that corresponds to a user entered password* (col. 11, line 51

– col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25). Coutts teaches *validating that the*

user entered password corresponds to a password value stored in the data store (col.
11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 28, col. 14, lines 22 – 43, col.
40, line 63 – col. 41, line 10).

15.   Regarding claim 69, Coutts teaches *receiving with the machine an event*
notification message from the transaction service that includes a status indicative of the
outcome of the performed transaction function (col. 33, line 25 – col. 44, line 55, col. 11,
line 52 – col. 14, line 12). Coutts teaches *displaying events through the output device*
that corresponds to the event notification message (col. 38, line 65 – col. 44, line 55,
col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12).

16.   Regarding claim 70, Coutts teaches *the selected transaction function includes*
dispensing cash (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line
12). Coutts teaches *the transaction service is operative to cause cash to be dispensed*
from a cash dispenser (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14,
line 12).

17.   Regarding claim 71, Coutts teaches *the selected transaction function includes*
charging an account that corresponds to the account information for a purchase (col.
11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64). Coutts teaches *the*
transaction service is operative to cause the account to be charged for the purchase
(col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64).

18.   Regarding claim 72, Coutts teaches *the host includes a terminal including a cash dispenser* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12). Coutts teaches the *selected transaction function includes a dispense of cash and wherein cash is dispensed by the cash dispenser* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12).

19.   Regarding claim 73, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal including a printing device, and wherein the selected transaction function includes printing a document* (col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – coi. 12, line 6, col. 14, lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7, col. 50, lines 1 - 20). Coutts teaches *wherein a document is printed by the printing device* (col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – col. 12, line 6, col. 14, lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7, col. 50, lines 1 - 20).

20.   Regarding claim 74, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *the output is provided through an output device on the* terminal (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 50, lines 1 – 20).

21.   Regarding claim 75, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal and wherein the machine includes the output device and the input device* (abstract, col. 3,

line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 50, lines 1 – 20). Coutts

teaches *the menu is output through the output device on the machine* (col. 41, line 45 –

col. 54, line 30). Coutts teaches *the input is provided through the input device on the*

machine and the transaction function is performed through operation of the terminal

(abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 11, line 50 –

col. 14, line 11).

22.   Regarding claim 76, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal and*

wherein the terminal includes the input device (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55,

col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11). Coutts teaches *the*

input is provided through the input device on the terminal (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4,

line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

23.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

24.   Claims 12-17, 21-29, 32-42, 44-54, and 57-63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts et al. (US 6311165 B1) in view of Dave et al.

(1992 IEEE).

25.   Regarding claim 12, Coutts teaches *an automated transaction machine* (col. 3,

line 6 – col. 4, line 55), also know as a transaction terminal. Coutts teaches *a network*

(abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *a computer processor in*

operative connection with the network (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 26, lines 30 –

54, col. 29, lines 16 – 31, col. 30, lines 2- 10). Coutts teaches *a user interface software*

component operative in the computer processor (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11,

lines 22 – 50, col. 14, lines 14 – 43, col. 25, lines 4 - 14). Coutts teaches *at least one*

transaction service in operative connection with the network (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line

55). A printer in operative connection with a network is described. Coutts teaches a

service proxy (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 –

33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches multiple service proxies (col. 11, lines 21 – 33).

Separate modules connected to the network can download software from a server.

Coutts does not teach a service proxy to the lookup service. However, Dave teaches *a*

lookup service in operative connection with the network (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches

wherein the transaction service includes a service proxy software component, wherein

the transaction service is operative to send a first copy of the service proxy to the

lookup service, and wherein the user interface software component is operative to

cause the computer processor to acquire a second copy of the service proxy from the

lookup service, wherein the second copy of the service proxy is operative responsive to

the user interface software component to cause the transaction service to operate to

cause the machine to perform a transaction function (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses

modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through

a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as

application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details

of a lookup service and a service proxy to the lookup service. Proxies and lookups

would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote

computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing

that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts

discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for

the invention to have a lookup service as well.

26.   Regarding claim 13, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service includes a*

transaction device (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, lines 29 – 65).

27.   Regarding claim 14, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a*

sheet dispenser, wherein the transaction function includes dispensing at least one sheet

(col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

28.   Regarding claim 15, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a*

printer, and wherein the transaction function includes printing at least one document

(col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – col. 12,

line 6, col. 14, lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7).

29.   Regarding claim 16, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a*

reading device, and wherein the transaction function includes reading with the reading

device (Abstract, col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 53 – 65, col. 10, lines 1 – 30). This can

be seen in the discussion of the card reader.

30.   Regarding claim 17, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes an*

item accepting device, and wherein the transaction function includes accepting an item

with the item accepting device (col. 52, lines 3 – 53, col. 55, lines 9 – 16).

31.   Regarding claim 21, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network,

a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the

processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not teach a lookup service with a discovery

request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the user interface software*

component is operative to send the lookup service a lookup search message, and

wherein the lookup service is operative to send the second copy of the service proxy to

the computer processor responsive to the lookup search message (pg. 212 – 219).

Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal

operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of

proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to

include the details of a lookup service and a discovery message to the lookup service.

Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system

among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part

of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And

since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been

obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a

discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies.

A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back

and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup

service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling

the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this

specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The

lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service.

Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with

the service. It is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested

from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the

processor.

32.   Regarding claim 22, Coutts teaches *wherein the user interface software*

component includes a user interface service (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55).

Coutts does not teach a lookup service. However, Dave teaches *wherein the lookup*

service is in operative connection with a data store, wherein the data store includes the

first copy of the service proxy and a first copy of a user interface service proxy that

corresponds to the user interface service, wherein the transaction service is operative to

cause a computer processor to acquire a second copy of the user interface service

proxy, wherein the second copy of the user interface service proxy is operative

responsive to the transaction service to cause the user interface service to operate to

cause the machine to perform a user interface function (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts

discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal

operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of

proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to

include the details of a lookup service and a discovery request message. Proxies and

lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote

computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing

that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts

discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for

the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery

request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup

service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth.

The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which

item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor

where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case

the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service

contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with

the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It

is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor. If the trouble were going to be made to request the copy it would be obvious to install and perform the function that was requested.

33.   Regarding claim 23, Coutts teaches *wherein the user interface function includes providing an output through the display* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55).

34.   Regarding claim 24, Coutts teaches *wherein the automated transaction machine includes an input device, and wherein the user interface function includes enabling receipt of an input through the input device* (col. 12, lines 6 – 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25).

35.   Regarding claim 25, Coutts teaches *connecting a transaction service in an automated transaction machine, wherein the transaction service includes at least one transaction function device, and wherein the automated transaction machine includes a an input service including at least one input device* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 12, lines 6 – 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25, col. 8, lines 29 – 43). Coutts teaches *providing at least one input to the input device* (col. 12, lines 6 – 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25). Coutts teaches *invoking a method of the service proxy through operation of the interface service responsive to the at least one input* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 13, col. 39, lines 37 – 49). Viewed as a transaction. Coutts teaches *operating the transaction function device of the transaction service responsive to the method invoked*

(col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 39, lines 37 – 49). Coutts does not teach a service

proxy to the lookup service. However, Dave teaches *registering the transaction service*

with the lookup service, including storing a copy of a service proxy in association with

the lookup service (pg. 213-214). Dave teaches *acquiring for use in association with the*

interface service, a copy of the service proxy from the lookup service (pg. 212 – 219).

Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal

operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of

proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to

include the details of a lookup service and getting a copy of a service proxy. Proxies

and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among

remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the

plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since

Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been

obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. The lookup service contains

data and information that is registered with the lookup service. In this specific case the

first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. Inherent with the lookup

service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It is also

inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These

copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor.

36.   Regarding claim 26, Coutts teaches *a sheet dispenser and wherein in the sheet*

dispenser is operative to dispense at least one sheet (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10,

col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

37.   Regarding claim 27, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a*

printer, and wherein the printer is operative to print at least one document (col. 4, lines 8

– 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – col. 12, line 6, col. 14,

lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7).

38.   Regarding claim 28, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a*

card interface device and wherein the card interface device is operative to change the

amount of value stored on a smart card (col. 4, lines 8-15, col. 10, lines 1-30, col. 23,

line 19 – col. 24, line 31).

39.   Regarding claim 29, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a*

medication dispenser, and wherein the medication dispenser is operative to dispense at

least one medical item (col. 10, line 65 – col. 11, line 9, col. 25, lines 14-24). Coutts

discloses a multi-media dispenser.

40.   Regarding claim 32, Coutts teaches *connecting a transaction service component*

to an automated transaction machine, wherein the automated transaction machine

includes a user interface component (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 12,

lines 6 – 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25, col. 8, lines 29 – 43). Coutts teaches *performing a*

transaction function with the machine through operation of the transaction service

component responsive to the transaction method (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts

teaches *invoking a transaction method of the service proxy with the user interface*

component (col. 34, line 50 – col. 44, line 54). Coutts teaches a *service proxy* (col. 34,

line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21-

33). Coutts teaches multiple service proxies (col. 11, lines 21 – 33). Coutts does not

teach a first or second message to the lookup service, registering with the lookup

service, acquiring copies from the lookup service. However, Dave teaches a *lookup*

service in operative connection with the network (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches

sending a first message from the transaction service component to the lookup service

(pg. 212-219). Dave teaches *sending a second message from the lookup service to the*

transaction service component responsive to the first message (pg. 212 – 219). Dave

teaches *registering the transaction service component with the lookup service*

responsive to the second message, including sending a first copy of a service proxy to

the lookup service (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *acquiring with the user interface*

component a second copy of the service proxy from the lookup service (pg. 212 – 219).

Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal

operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of

proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to

include the details of a lookup service, getting copies of a service proxy, and registering

with a lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. The look up service holds information on where an item is located. The information must be registered so the lookup service can locate it and message back the location. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered.

41.   Regarding claim 33, Coutts teaches *returning an operational status of the*

transaction service component to the user interface component (col. 34, line 33 – col.

40, line 27).

42.   Regarding claim 34, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service component*

includes a sheet dispensing device, and includes dispensing a sheet from the

dispensing device (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

43.   Regarding claim 35, Coutts teaches a transaction service wherein an automated

transaction machine includes a user interface, a transaction method of the service

proxy, and a transaction function. Coutts does not teach messages to a lookup service.

Dave teaches *sending a third message to the lookup service from the user interface*

component, and sending the second copy of the service proxy from the lookup service

to the user interface component responsive to the third message (pg. 212 – 219). Dave

teaches multiple messages that are sent. They aren't specifically numbered as a third

message but it serves the same purpose. Coutts discloses modules adapted to function

as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction

network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces,

and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention to modify Coutts to teach messages to a lookup service. The

look up service holds information on where an item is located. The information must be

registered so the lookup service can locate it and message back the location. The

message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which

item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor

where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor.

44.   Regarding claim 36, Coutts teaches *an automated transaction machine* (col. 3,

line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *a transaction service* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line

55). Coutts teaches *a processor* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *a*

transaction device in operative connection with the processor (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line

55). A transaction terminal. Coutts teaches *a service proxy software component in*

operative connection with the processor (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55. col. 34, line 51 –

coi. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts

teaches *wherein the processor is operative to register with at least one other service in*

the automated transaction machine, wherein the processor is operative to cause a copy

of a service proxy to be delivered to the at least one other service, and wherein the

service proxy in the at least one other service is operative to cause at least one

command to the processor, wherein the processor is operative responsive to the

command to cause the transaction device perform a transaction function (col. 3, line 6 –

col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 –

33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Dave also discusses registering and service proxies (pg. 212-

219). It would have been obvious to combine Coutts and Dave as Coutts discloses

modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through

a server in a transaction network and Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as

well as application interfaces, and distributed systems.

45.   Regarding claim 37, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device is a card*

reader, and wherein the transaction function includes reading an account number from

a card (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 5, col. 45, lines 12 – 28).

46.   Regarding claim 38, Coutts teaches *wherein the service proxy is operative in a*

Java Virtual Machine (JVM) of the automated transaction machine (col. 25, line 66 – col.

26, line 11, col. 34, line 44 – col. 40, line 50).

47.   Regarding claim 39, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a

transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software.

However Coutts does not teach a discovery announcement message. However, Dave

teaches *wherein the processor is operative to register with the at least one other service*

responsive to the processor receiving a discovery announcement message from the at

least one other service. Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of

a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave

discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed

systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a discovery request message.

Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system

among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor.

48.   Regarding claim 40, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. Coutts does not teach a lookup service. However, Dave teaches *wherein the automated transaction machine comprises a lookup service and wherein the processor is operative to cause the service proxy to register with the lookup service* (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication

between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. The look up service holds information on where an item is located. The information must be registered so the lookup service can locate it and message back the location. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor.

49.   Regarding claim 41, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a sheet dispenser, and wherein the transaction function includes dispensing a sheet from the sheet dispenser* (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

50.   Regarding claim 42, Coutts teaches *a processor* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55,

col. 26, lines 30 – 54, col. 29, lines 16 – 31, col. 30, lines 2- 10). Coutts teaches *wherein*

the processor is in operative connection with a transaction service through a network,

which includes a service proxy of the transaction service (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55,

col. 26, lines 30 – 54, col. 29, lines 16 – 31, col. 30, lines 2- 10). Coutts teaches *a data*

store in operative connection with the processor (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55).

Also known as a database. Coutts does not teach a lookup service. Dave teaches a

lookup service (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *a processor, wherein the processor is in*

operative connection with a lookup service and a transaction service through a network

and wherein the lookup service includes a service proxy of a service (pg. 212-219).

Dave teaches *an application software component operative in the processor, wherein*

the application software component is operative to cause the processor to send the

lookup service a lookup search message, wherein the application software component

is operative to cause the processor to receive a copy of the service proxy from the

lookup service responsive to the lookup search message, and wherein the application

software component is operative to cause the copy of the service proxy to be stored in

the data store, and wherein the application software component is operative to invoke at

least one method of the copy of the service proxy, the method being operative to cause

the service to cause the machine to perform a function (pg. 212-219). It is obvious to do

a transaction on a distributed system if you want to do remote transactions. The use of

service proxies is a way to do a distributed system. Coutts discloses modules adapted

to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a

transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application

interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup

service and a service proxy to the lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in

order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of

the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled

communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a

network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to

have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message

is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't

exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message

goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is

required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to

locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first

copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service contains

data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup

service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It is also

inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These

copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor.

51.   Regarding claim 44, Coutts teaches, *a processor, wherein the processor is*

operative to communicate with a host that includes at least one service, wherein the

processor is operative to acquire from the host a copy of a first service proxy that originates from the at least one service, wherein when the first service proxy is acquired the first service proxy is operative in the processor (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches *a data store in operative connection with the processor, wherein the data store includes account information corresponding to at least one account, wherein the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy to cause the at least one service to perform a transaction function responsive to the account information* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Dave also discloses data stores and service proxies (pg. 212-219). It would have been obvious to combine Coutts and Dave as Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network and Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems.

52.   Regarding claim 45, Coutts teaches *an input device in operative connection with the processor, and wherein the data store further includes password information, and wherein responsive to at least one input of validating data through the input device the processor is operative to determine if the input corresponds to the password information, wherein when the processor determines that the input corresponds to the password information, the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy to*

cause the service to perform the transaction function (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

53.   Regarding claim 46, Coutts teaches *wherein the service includes the input device* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

54.   Regarding claim 47, Coutts teaches a *service proxy* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches multiple service proxies (col. 11, lines 21 – 33). Coutts does not specifically teach a second service proxy. However, Dave teaches *a second service proxy in operative connection with the processor, wherein the processor is operative to cause a copy of the second service proxy to be received by the service, wherein the service is operative responsive to the copy of the second service proxy to cause the processor to perform a further function* (pg. 212-219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a second service proxy because proxies are and were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. More then one service proxy is required for more then one location. Each location requires its own service proxy.

55.   Regarding claim 48, Coutts teaches *wherein the data store includes password*

information, and wherein the further function performed by the processor includes

determining if validating data input through an input device corresponds to the password

information (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

56.   Regarding claim 49, Coutts teaches *wherein the further function performed by*

the processor includes causing account information to be delivered to the service (col.

33, line 24 – col. 39, line 37, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64)

57.   Regarding claim 50, Coutts teaches *further comprising a virtual machine*

operative in the processor, wherein the first service proxy is operative in the virtual

machine (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 28, lines 1 – 67).

58.   Regarding claim 51, Coutts teaches *wherein the service includes at least one*

transaction function device, and wherein the transaction function includes operation of

the transaction function device (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 14, line 14 – col. 20,

line 11).

59.   Regarding claim 52, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction function device*

includes a cash dispenser device, wherein the transaction function includes the

dispense of cash from the cash dispenser device (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11,

line 50 – col. 14, line 11).

60.   Regarding claim 53, Coutts teaches *an input device and a display device in*

operative connection with the processor, wherein the processor is operative responsive

to the first service proxy to cause output of an interface menu through the display

device, and wherein the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy and

at least one input to the input device to cause the service to perform the transaction

function (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 –

col. 18, line 25, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36, lines 23 – 40, col. 25, lines 5 –

44).

61.   Regarding claim 54, Coutts teaches *a browser operative in the processor,*

wherein the browser is operative to cause output of the interface menu through the

display device (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36,

lines 23 – 40, col. 25, lines 5 – 44).

62.   Regarding claim 57, Coutts teaches *a display device in operative connection with*

the processor (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17,

line 25 – col. 18, line 25, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36, lines 23 – 40, col. 25,

lines 5 – 44). Coutts teaches *an input device in operative connection with the processor,*

wherein the first service proxy includes a transaction service proxy, wherein when the

processor is placed in operative communication with the host, the processor is operative

to output an interface menu through the display device responsive to the acquired

transaction service proxy (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

63.   Regarding claim 58, Coutts teaches *wherein the data store includes data representative of a password information, wherein the processor is operative responsive to an input of validating data through the input device to determine if the validating data corresponds to the password information, and responsive to a determination of such correspondence the processor is operative responsive to the transaction service proxy to cause the host to perform a transaction function* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

64.   Regarding claim 59, Coutts teaches *a browser operative in the processor and wherein the host includes at least one interface page* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 36, lines 45 – 65), *and wherein the browser is operative to cause output of the interface menu through the display device responsive to at least one interface page received by the processor from the host* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 36, lines 45 – 65, col. 10, line 48 – col. 11, line 50, col. 24, lines 32 – 49, col. 32, lines 10- 32, col. 38, line 65 – col. 39, line 64).

65.   Regarding claim 60, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service proxy is operative to cause the processor to receive interface pages from the host responsive to a resolution characteristic of the display device* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 36,

lines 45 – 65, col. 10, line 48 – col. 11, line 50, col. 24, lines 32 – 49, col. 30, line 2 –

col. 41, line 45).

66.   Regarding claim 61, Coutts teaches *a host* (abstract, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line

50). Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes data representative of purchase*

information and wherein the processor is operative responsive to the transaction service

proxy to cause the purchase information to be retrieved from the host (abstract, col. 8,

line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 39, line 38 – col. 41, line 46).

67.   Regarding claim 62, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction function performed*

by the host includes charging an account responsive to the account information for an

amount of value that corresponds to purchase information (col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line

11, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64).

68.   Regarding claim 63, Coutts teaches *a prompt to validate the amount of value*

(col. 13, line 55 – col. 14, line 12, col. 14, lines 22 – 43, col. 18, lines 17 – 28, col. 40,

line 63 – col. 41, line 10).

69.   Claims 18-20, 43, 64, and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Coutts et al. (US 6311165 B1) and Dave et al. (1992 IEEE) in further

view of Official Notice.

70.   Regarding claim 18, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network,

a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the

processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not teach a lookup service with a discovery

request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the transaction service is operative*

to send a discovery request message to the lookup service; wherein the lookup service

is operative to send a discovery response message to the transaction service

responsive to the discovery request message, and wherein the transaction service

sends the first copy of the service proxy to the lookup service responsive to the

discovery response message, whereby the transaction service is operative to register

with the lookup service (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function

as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction

network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces,

and distributed systems. Official Notice is taken that it would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the

details of a lookup service and a discovery request message. Proxies and lookups

would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote

computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing

that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts

discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for

the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery

request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup

service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth.

The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which

item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor

where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case

the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service

contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with

the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service.

71.   Regarding claim 19, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network,

a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the

processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not teach a lookup service with a discovery

request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the discovery request message*

includes the IP address of the transaction service, and wherein the discovery response

message includes the IP address of the lookup service (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts

discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal

operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of

proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to

include the details of a lookup service and a discovery request message. Proxies and

lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote

computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing

that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts

discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for

the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery

request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup

service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth.

The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which

item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor

where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. The lookup responds

as to a request message with the unique location. The standard for locations over the

Internet is an IP address.

72.   Regarding claim 20, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network,

a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the

processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not teach a lookup service with a discovery

request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the transaction service is operative*

to send the discovery request message proximate in time to when the transaction

service is first connected to the network (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules

adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server

in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as

application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details

of a lookup service and a discovery request message. Proxies and lookups would be

used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the

time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled

communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a

network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to

have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message

is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't

exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message

goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is

required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to

locate the item that is being requested by the processor.

73.   Regarding claim 43, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service includes a*

sheet dispenser device, wherein the transaction function includes dispensing at least

one sheet from the sheet dispenser device, wherein the application software component

is operative to cause the sheet dispenser device to dispense at least one sheet

responsive to the application software component invoking a sheet dispense method of

the service proxy (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

Official Notice is also taken that at the time of the invention it would have been obvious

to do remote transactions on a distributed system. It was told remotely to dispense a

sheet of paper, which would have been obvious because a service proxy is and old and

well-known way to do a distributed system.

74.   Regarding claim 64, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known for a

point of sale device to display a brief description of the item being purchased for

verification purposes. It would have been obvious to modify Coutts to include that *through the display device includes a description of an item being purchased* as it allows the participants to check to see that the right characteristics of the products exist before purchase. Before purchasing an item, most people require a description of the item. Coutts discloses an automatic transaction device that includes a display device as well as a multi-media dispenser. As stated before Coutts describes a multi-media dispenser. It is also disclosed that "ski passes" could be sold through the machine. Before purchasing a ski pass the purchaser would need to know the details of the item that would be purchased. How long you could use the pass, what specifically the pass would be good for, maybe there is a child pass. Thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of including a description of the item being purchased for.

75.   Regarding claim 65, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known for a point of sale device to display a list of the items being purchased for verification purposes. It would have been obvious to modify Coutts to include *a listing of items available to purchase* as it allows the participants to check to see what the options are to be purchased. Before purchasing an item, people require a list of their options. Coutts discloses an automatic transaction device that includes a display device as well as a multi-media dispenser. As stated before Coutts describes a multi-media dispenser. It is also disclosed that "ski passes" could be sold through the machine. Before purchasing a ski pass the purchaser would need to know which items could be purchased. Different

time frames that the pass would be good for, age range for the pass. Thus it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Coutts to include the details of including a list of items for sale.

76.   Claims 55 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Coutts et al. (US 6311165 B1) and Dave et al. (1992 IEEE) in further view of

Hanna et al. (US 6761308 B1).

77.   Regarding claim 55, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a

transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software.

Coutts teaches an *interface menu* (col. 47, lines 1 – 66). Coutts does not specifically

teach instruction pages. However, Hanna teaches *interface instruction pages in*

operative connection with the processor (col. 6, line 1 – col. 11, line 65). Hanna teaches

wherein the browser is operative to cause output of the interface responsive to at least

one of the interface instruction pages (col. 6, line 1 – col. 11, line 65). Coutts discloses

modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through

a server in a transaction network. Hanna discloses an automated banking apparatus

connected with a network, operative to carry out banking transactions, and includes a

user interface which includes a plurality of input and output devices. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to

include the details of instruction pages. Instruction pages teach the user how to use the

machine. Since automatic transaction machines are standalone machines they don't

require an actual teller or store clerk to hand out the currency or the item purchased.

The problem with not using a human is it requires the customer to know how to use the

machine. Without prior exposure to such a machine it would be difficult to use properly

without instruction.

78.   Regarding claim 56, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a

transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software.

Coutts does not specifically teach instruction pages. However, Hanna teaches *wherein*

at least one of the instruction pages includes XML instructions (col. 6, line 1 – col. 11,

line 65). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction

terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Hanna discloses an

automated banking apparatus connected with a network, operative to carry out banking

transactions, and includes a user interface which includes a plurality of input and output

devices. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Coutts to include the details of instruction pages in XML. Instruction

pages teach the user how to use the machine. Since automatic transaction machines

are standalone machines they don't require an actual teller or store clerk to hand out the

currency or the item purchased. The problem with not using a human is it requires the

customer to know how to use the machine. Without prior exposure to such a machine it

would be difficult to use properly without instruction. It would have been obvious to use

XML because it is a blend of human readable and machine readable and would allow

more automated updates because important terms are tagged.

79.   Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts

et al. (US 6311165 B1) and Dave et al. (1992 IEEE) in further view of McGann (May

1997).

80.   Regarding claim 66, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a

transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. Dave

teaches service proxies. Neither Coutts nor Dave teach a portable ATM device.

However, McGann teaches *a personal portable device, wherein the personal portable*

device includes the processor and the data store, and further comprising a host,

wherein the host includes an automated teller machine (ATM), wherein the ATM

includes a cash dispenser, wherein the transaction function includes a dispense of cash

from the ATM, and wherein the processor is operative responsive to the first service

proxy to cause the ATM to operate the cash dispenser (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses

modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through

a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as

application interfaces, and distributed systems. McGann discloses a portable ATM

machine linked into a network. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts and Dave to include the details of the

portable ATM as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily

transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is

more convenient for customers. Though not specifically stated by the article it is known

that a service proxy was used to get the machine to dispense. If there were no first

service proxy used there would not be any programmatic way to get any money

remotely out of the machine.

81.   Claim 77 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts

et al. (US 6311165 B1) in view of McGann (May 1997).

82.   Regarding claim 77, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a

transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software.

Coutts teaches an *automated transaction machine and a host terminal* (abstract, col. 8,

line 29 – col. 11, line 50). Coutts teaches *the host terminal including at least one*

transaction service (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *the transaction*

service including a sheet dispenser (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 –

col. 12, line 7). Coutts teaches *receiving with the machine, a transaction service proxy*

from the host terminal, the transaction service proxy corresponding to the transaction

service (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col.

11, lines 21- 33, col. 11, lines 21 – 33). Coutts teaches *dispensing at least one sheet*

from the sheet dispenser in the host terminal responsive to operation of the transaction

service proxy in the machine (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 10, line 47 –

col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7). Coutts does not teach a portable

personal automated machine. However, McGann teaches a *portable personal*

automated transaction machine (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction

machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Coutts to include the details of a portable ATM as portability allows for items to be

carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows

for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for

easier servicing.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jamie H. Swartz whose telephone number is (571) 272-

7363. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on (571) 272-6712. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

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Jamie Swartz
May 23, 2007

ELLA COLBERT
PRIMARY EXAMINER